

# The Clearfield Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 1870.

VOL. 16.—NO. 33.

## Select Poetry.

### COUNTRY CHILDREN.

Little fresh violets,  
Born in the wildwood;  
Sweetly illustrating  
Innocent childhood;  
Shy as the antelope—  
Brown as a berry—  
Free as the mountain air,  
Rumping and merry.

Blue eyes and hazel eyes  
Peep from the hedges,  
Shaded by sun bonnets,  
Frayed at the edges;  
Up in the apple trees,  
Headless of danger,  
Munching in ecstasy  
Stares at the stranger.

Out in the hilly patch,  
Seeking the berries—  
Under the orchard tree,  
Feasting on cherries—  
Trampling the clover blooms  
Down among the grasses,  
No voice to hinder them,  
Dear lads and lasses!

No grim propriety—  
No interjection;  
Free as the windings  
From city restriction!  
Coming the purest blood,  
Strength'ning each muscle,  
Downing health armor  
'Gainst life's coming battle!

Dear little innocents!  
Born in the wildwood;  
Oh, that all little ones  
Had such a childhood!  
God's blue spread over them,  
God's green lameth them,  
No smothering hands,  
Could we beseech them!

## HON. JOHN SCOTT.

One of the best speeches made in the U. S. Senate on the Funding Bill, was by our junior Pennsylvania Senator, Hon. John Scott. Mr. S. took the ground that the new loan proposed to be raised shall be negotiated by the officers of the Government, and not by outside bankers at a given percentage, and further that the results of the negotiations, the amount of the debt which is negotiated and the rates for which it is issued, shall be open to the public.

In the course of his argument sustaining these positions, Senator Scott said: "It is said that at this juncture, in this state of affairs, it is necessary to employ outside agents for the purpose of negotiating the loan of the Government. The employment of outside agents is what I object to. It is not the employment of agents altogether that I object to. I do not propose to cut off the power of the Secretary of the Treasury, nor to diminish the confidence of the country in him. I propose and will go with the Chairman of the Finance Committee in voting in this bill an appropriation equal to one half of one per cent, which the Secretary says is necessary to negotiate the loan but I do wish it incorporated in the bill as a principle that that negotiation is to be carried out by the officers of the Government, who are accountable to the Government, and of whom we can have control.

I do not mean to see the spectacle of a private agent called in whose free use of printer's ink is said to have made him the great financial regulator of the country and dwarfing the Secretary along side of him. If the Secretary of the Treasury has not under his control officers capable of being efficient in the discharge of their duty, let him be held responsible for it. If he must call in his Department a more expert financier, one better acquainted with the monetary circles of the world than any he has there now, call him in, and out of the one half per cent, which we propose to give him, let him be held responsible for it. Let him be held responsible for putting this loan on the market wherever it is necessary; but let him be an officer of the Government, upon whom we can call at any time for information as to the state of the loan, not a private banker, who may have the control of this negotiation and sell \$50,000,000 of bonds to day and not account to the Government for them for two weeks or a month hence; not a private banker who is interested, perhaps, in putting up and down the price of the Government securities in the market. Let him be an officer of the Government, and for every \$1,000 of bonds sold let that \$1,000 go into the Treasury on the day the sale is made."

Another point made by Senator Scott, was that he desired to see the five per cent. loan taken in the United States. This is a matter of very great importance, and intimately connected with the general prosperity of the country, because a nation that pays interest in gold to a foreign nation, is to that extent necessarily impoverished. Interest paid by the Government to its own citizens does not decrease the national wealth. On this head Mr. Scott says:

"There is one other feature of the bill to which I wish to refer. I wish this loan—and in that I believe I am joined by the Chairman of the Committee—to be taken in the United States if possible. This bill now proposes three different series of bonds at three different rates of interest, and the lowest of these is that series which bears the highest rate of interest that will be taken on first, especially as the bill now stands under the amendment of the honorable Senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Sumner.] That loan being a ten-year loan, running as long as any of the lower rates of interest, and all are now proposed to be. If we can have the first \$400,000,000 taken at five per cent., I want it to go abroad, and if the whole of it can be taken I will go further and say I would rather pay \$60,000,000 at home to our people than to send \$40,000,000 abroad to Europe. It would be better for us; it would be sounder policy to do it.

Then, sir, we need no agent for the present, because our own people understand it; and if they do not we have already under obligation to get for us the sixteen hundred national banks, who by the terms of their incorporation are bound to become the financial agents of the Government, and discharge all reasonable duties free of cost. Thus, sir, we can make the experiment with our own people first; and if we can dispose of the first \$400,000,000 in one year, then we are just as well off as we should be if we negotiated it abroad and paid a per cent. for the privilege. If it were negotiated to mortgage at five per cent, and one per cent was paid for the negotiation, we should be better off at the end of the year than if we were to go on paying six per cent, because in that point of view, we do really pay six per cent for this \$400,000,000. Let us then try the experiment, sir, and our agents whether we can find this \$400,000,000 without outside agencies at five per cent.; and if we can do that, the strong probability is that we can find \$400,000,000 more in another year, and prevent the necessity of going abroad and having our credit through the money markets of the world."

We regret that our limits preclude us from giving more of these extracts, or the speech in full, which would be better still. The conclusion of the Senator's address refers very briefly, but pointedly, to a grievance that has operated against the business interests of the country, growing out of the high rate of interest heretofore paid by the Government. Mr. S. closes his remarks as follows:

"I think that what the country wants, what we need, is to bring down the rate of interest. We need it badly. The payment of high rates by the Government is crippling the industries of the country. The moment you go to a man to effect a loan for the purpose of starting a factory or improving a farm the answer you have got for many years is—I will not loan you money at six or seven per cent. Why? Because I get nine from the Government; six in gold and three as premium on the gold, or when it was the seven and three tenths loan, I get seven and three tenths. While this rate of interest on the part of the Government is kept up, either by the continuance of our loans or by the banking system, private enterprise is paralyzed, and it is our duty as legislators to take such measures here as will reduce the interest on the public debt, and also reduce the rate of interest on the current business of the country."

## DEFEND THE SCHOOLS.

There is no doubt that the Roman Catholics of this State have organized a scheme for the destruction of our common school system. They have revealed their plans with a boldness and effrontery which proves that they have confidence in their ability to carry them out, at least, so far as the present Legislature is concerned, with entire success. Senators and Assemblymen urge the passage of acts which will turn over all our public asylums and schools to Jesuit control, and Roman Catholic journals demand, as undoubted rights, privileges which have been granted under a mistaken view of tolerance. The public is not yet fully aroused, but it will not be the fault of Dr. Rufus W. Clark, Mr. Hopworth, and other thoughtful and far seeing Protestant clergymen, if the people lose their boasted common school system and come under the degrading system of Jesuit instruction, which has established and disgraced every country where it has existed. We have for years pointed out where this Roman Catholic aggression upon the rights of American citizens resided, and have spoken to deaf ears and dull minds. We are glad to see that some of the secular papers are sounding an alarm which is uttered none too soon. The N. Y. Times of Monday week contained an article from which we make the following extracts, as an indication of the tone of public sentiment upon the question, "Shall we surrender our common schools?" After stating that influential men have argued in favor of concession to the Roman Catholics upon the ground of tolerance, it says:

"They have never asked what is done by Protestant parents and children, nor have they considered the fact that the cry for the suppression of the Bible and the dispersion of the school funds does not proceed from the bulk of the Catholic laity, who are glad to send their children to our schools, but from the priests, and the uneducated who decline under the influence of a sound and liberal education.

"The foreign born Catholics who come to this country send their children to our common schools without fear and hesitation. The priests have, indeed, striven to fill their minds with prejudices on the subject, and have even warned them of the danger they run in exposing their children to contact with 'heretics.' But what poor hard working Catholic is there who is not thankful for the instruction our schools have afforded to his or her children? How many men and women, some of whose all their success in life to these admirable institutions, open as they are to people of all creeds and nations? We have provided places of instruction for all colors, asking no questions about religion or race, and an equal distribution of rewards. Some of those who came immediately assert the right to reverse every feature of this policy, and to impose their own theories upon us. They say, 'in the first place, we will not allow you to read the Bible. In the next, we will break up these schools of yours, and let us establish where we can narrow the basis of education, and insist on conformity with the doctrines of a particular creed.'"

"That this is not exaggeration the language of Roman Catholic journals shows:—'The Tablet,' a paper of authority among Catholics, said only last Saturday, in reference to a proposed compromise, 'No, gentlemen, that will not do, and there is no help but in dividing the public schools altogether.' The Catholic Journalist of Cincinnati, has declared, 'It would be a glorious day for Catholics in this country, under the blow of justice and morality, our school system will be shattered to pieces. Until then, modern Paganism will triumph.' The Freeman's Journal, Dec. 11, 1868, says: 'Let the public school system go to where it came from—the devil.' We ask, says Bishop Lynch, of New Orleans, 'that the public schools be cleansed from this peace-destriving monotheism—Bible reading. We cannot use the common schools,' says Rev. Thomas Preston, 'because they answer not our end, nor satisfy our consciences. . . . There never was a contest so wantonly provoked by the Roman Church as this one. It tramples for success to the habit which most people have of making any concession for the sake of avoiding disputes and quarrels. The Catholics, such persons say, 'only want to do what they like with their own children.' The truth is they want to do more than this. They want to break up the educational system which has cost so much labor and thought, to construct, and which has already been productive of such benefits to the whole country. We ought never to assent to this course at the instigation of any sect whatever. The system has worked well, it has satisfied the great mass of parents, and to no class has it done greater service than to the Roman Catholics themselves. The children of all the nations of the world have received an education free from all bigoted ideas or superstitious precepts. This is the one cause of their subsequent success in life. . . . The Methodist Convention, which met last month at Syracuse, passed a resolution declaring that there is 'no legitimate power in any man, or combination of men, to do away the use of the Bible for any length of time to any human being. It is our national book, and we will firmly and unflinchingly resist all attempts to remove it from our common schools. The same determination will animate the vast majority of the nation when the significance of the plot now forming comes to be properly appreciated. This is one of those contests which we would fain have avoided, but being only forced into it, we must pay no heed to timid or timorous counsels, but show our antagonists that we are thoroughly in earnest, and if that we are resolved, whatever may be threatened or done, to preserve our common schools intact, and the Bible with them. Our only motto must be, 'No surrender.'"

We heartily applaud these utterances of a secular journal, and call upon all Protestants to prepare for the contest, to sustain and perpetuate our common school system, our rights, as citizens and Christians, against the worst system of despotism which ever enslaved any portion of the human race.—N. Y. (Presbyterian) Observer.

Salt fields, as rich in brine as those recently discovered in Goderich, Canada, have been discovered in Sanilac county, Michigan. The lands comprise about three hundred acres, and lie about six miles in from Lexington, the county seat of Sanilac.

## Business Directory.

A. W. WALTERS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.

WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House.

D. W. GRAHAM, DEALER IN DRY-GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodens, Provision, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.

D. V. G. NEVING, DEALER IN DRY-GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Woodens, Shoes, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa.

H. F. BIGLER & CO., DEALERS IN HARDWARE, and manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. May 7, 1869.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker and Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, etc., Room in Graham's row, Market Street. Nov. 18.

H. RUCHER SMOOPE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in Graham's Row, fourth door west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10.

J. B. MENALLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new building, east of Court House, 21st Street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

I. TEST, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office on Market Street. July 17, 1867.

THOMAS H. FORBES, DEALER IN SQUARE and 2nd Street, Clearfield, Pa. Groceries, Flour, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Oct. 10.

J. P. KRATZER, DEALER IN DRY-GOODS, Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

H. WATSWICK & IRWIN, DEALERS IN DRUGS, Medicines, Paints, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, Notions, etc., Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 6, 1865.

H. KRATZER & SON, DEALERS IN DRY-GOODS, Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, Groceries, Provision, etc., Second Street, Clearfield, Pa. Dec. 7, 1865.

JOHN GUELICH, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS of Cabinet and Household Furniture, etc., Clearfield, Pa. He also makes and repairs on short notice and stands open to a bargain. Jan. 5, 1869.

D. RICHARD MOSSOP, DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-GOODS, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, etc., Room on Market Street, a few doors east of Justice's Office. Apr. 27.

W. WALLACE & FLEMING, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office in the Court House, W. A. Wallace, and J. H. Fleming. Jan. 5, 1870.

H. W. SMITH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to business entrusted to him in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in the Court House, near the Post Office. Jan. 5, 1870.

M. O'NEILL & KREBS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. Consultations in English or German. Office in the Court House. Dec. 1, 1868.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Oranges, Apples, etc., wholesale or retail. He also repairs stoves, and for sale an assortment of earthenware of his own manufacture. Jan. 1, 1869.

N. M. HOOVER, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN TOBACCO, CHEARS AND SNUFF, A large assortment of pipes, cigar cases, etc., constantly on hand. Office in the Post Office building, Clearfield, Pa. May 19, '69.

WESTERN HOTEL, Clearfield, Pa.—This well known hotel, near the Court House, is worthy the patronage of the public. The table will be supplied with the best in the market. The best of liquors kept. JOHN DOUGHERTY, Proprietor.

J. M. H. FULFORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Clearfield, Pa. Office on Market Street, over Hartwick & Irwin's Drug Store. Prompt attention given to the securing of claims, etc., and to all legal business. March 27, 1867.

A. THORN, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, having located at Kyrlestown, Pa. offers his professional services to the citizens of that place and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1869—6m.

DR. J. B. BURCHFIELD, Late Surgeon of the 53d Reg't Penn'a. Vols., having returned from the army, offers his professional services to the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity. Professional calls promptly attended to. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. Oct. 4, 1869—6m.

SURVEYOR.—The undersigned offers his services to the public as a Surveyor. He may be found at his residence in Lawrence township, when not engaged; or addressed by letter at Clearfield, Penn'a. Office on South-East corner of 3d and Market Streets. March 25, 1867—4f. JAMES MITCHELL.

JEFFERSON LITZ, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, having located at Ocedo, Pa., offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. All calls promptly attended to. Office and residence on Curtis Street, formerly occupied by Dr. Kline. May 19, '69.

J. K. BOTTORF'S PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, Market Street, Clearfield, Pa. Negative made in a clear and well defined manner. Constantly on hand a good assortment of Frames, Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, from any style of mounting, made to order. [Dec. 2, 1869, 14-6m.]

THOMAS W. MOORE, Land Surveyor and Conveyancer, having recently located in the Borough of Land Surveyors, and respectfully tenders his professional services to the owners and speculators in lands in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Deed of Conveyance neatly executed. Office and residence one door East of Kirk & Senneker's Store. Lumber City, April 14, 1869, 1y.

WALLACE & WALTERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND CONVEYANCERS, Clearfield, Pa. Real estate bought and sold, titles examined, taxes paid, conveyances prepared, and insurance taken. Office in new building, nearly opposite Court House. Jan. 5, 1870.

GOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.—A recent bill has passed both Houses of Congress and signed by the President, giving soldiers who enlisted prior to 23d July 1861, served one year or more and were honorably discharged a bounty of \$100.

BOUNTIES and Pensions collected by me (see the enclosed) for those on whom they are due. WALTER BARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Aug. 15th, 1866. Clearfield, Pa.

DRIED FRUIT, at reduced prices, at MOSSOP'S. May 12, '69.

H. A. L. S. FINE CALF-SKIN BOOTS, at \$5.00 at MOSSOP'S. May 12, '69.

## SAMUEL I. SNYDER.

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER, CLEARFIELD, PA. All work warranted to give satisfaction. A good assortment of Watch-glasses and Keys always on hand. Rooms on Second Street, opposite the Court House. [March 2, 1870—6m.]

WINE & LIQUOR STORE. I. L. REIZENSTEIN & CO., DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS, MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA. A good assortment for medicinal purposes always on hand. January 27, 1869—6m.

UNITED STATES BONDS, BOUGHT, SOLD AND EXCHANGED, ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS. GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED. PACIFIC R. R. BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION only. Account received and interest allowed on daily balances subject to check, at sight.

DEHAVEN & BRO., 40 SOUTH 3d STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 2, 1870—1y.

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING. The undersigned having recently added READY-MADE CLOTHING to his former business, would respectfully solicit an examination of his stock. Being a practical Tailor, he flatters himself that he is able to offer a better class of ready-made work than has heretofore been brought to this market.

Anyone wishing to buy goods in this line would save money by calling at his store, and making their selections. Also, a full supply of Gents' furnishing goods always on hand. Feeling thankful for past favors he would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. April 22, 1869. H. BRIDGE.

1870. APRIL. 1870. CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! GOOD AND CHEAP!! Men, Youths and Boys can be supplied with full suits of reasonable and fashionable clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO.

where it is sold at prices that will induce their purchase. The universal satisfaction which has been given, has induced them to increase their stock, which is now not surpassed by any establishment of the kind in this part of the State.

Reizenstein Bros' & Co., Sell goods at a very small profit, for cash; Their goods are well made and fashionable. They give every one the worth of his money. They treat their customers all alike. They sell cheaper than every body else. Their stock is conveniently situated. They having purchased their stock at reduced prices they can sell cheaper than all others.

For these and other reasons persons should buy their clothing at REIZENSTEIN BROS' & CO. Produce of every kind taken at the highest market prices. May 18, 1864.

JUST IN TIME! THE NEW GOODS AT A. K. WRIGHT & SONS, CLEARFIELD, PA. Having just returned from the eastern cities we are now opening a full stock of reasonable goods, at our rooms on Second Street, to which we respectfully invite the attention of the public generally. Our assortment is unsurpassed in this section, and is being sold very low for cash. The stock consists in part of:

DRY GOODS. of the best quality such as Prints, Delaines, Alpa cae, Merino, Ginghams; Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Drillings, Tickings, cotton and wool Flannels, Cassimeres, Ladies' Shawls, Coats, N. S. Hats, Hoop skirts, Belmore, Ac. Ac. all of which will be sold low for cash. Also, a full assortment of the best of

MEN'S WEAR, consisting of Drawers and Shirts, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Handkerchiefs, etc., etc.

Also, Raft Rope, Dog Rope, Rattina Agure and Axes, Nails and Spikes, Tinware, Lamps and Lamp wicks and chimneys, etc., etc.

Also, Queensware Glassware, Hardware, Groceries, and spices of all kinds. In short, a general assortment of every thing usually kept in a retail store, all cheap for cash, or approved country produce. Nov. 25-1st-1867. WRIGHT & SONS.

SHAW'S ROW, (a few doors west of the Postoffice), CLEARFIELD, PA. February 2, 1870.

DRIED FRUITS.—Apples, Peaches, Prunes, Cherries, Raisins, Currants, Ac. at C. KRATZER'S, Opposite the Jail.

## SAWED LUMBER.

The undersigned having started in the Lumber business, near Ocedo, Clearfield county, Pa., is now prepared to furnish boards, clear and painted stuff, etc. Fine and Hemlock bills sawed to order and shipped on short notice. C. K. MACCOMBER, Ocedo Mills, Clearfield co., Pa. May 5, 1869—4f.

C. KRATZER, Opposite the Jail, Clearfield, Penn'a. Dealer in Dry Goods; Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Groceries, Hard-ware, Queens-ware, Stone-ware, Clothing, Boots, shoes, Hats, Caps, Flour, Bacon, Fish, Salt, etc., is constantly receiving new supplies from the cities, which he will dispose of at the lowest market prices, to customers. Before purchasing elsewhere, examine his stock. Clearfield, February 9, 1870.

DENTAL PARTNERSHIP. D. R. A. M. HILLS desires to inform his patients and the public generally, that he has associated with him in the practice of Dentistry, S. P. SHAW, D. D. S., who is a graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College and therefore has the highest attainments of his Professional skill. All work done in the office will hold myself personally responsible for being done in the most satisfactory manner and highest order of the profession.

An established practice of twenty two years in this place enables me to speak to my patrons with confidence. Engagements from a distance should be made by letter a few days before the patient is to come. [Clearfield, June 2, 1867—1y.]

HOME INDUSTRY! BOOTS AND SHOES. Made to Order at the Lowest Rates. The undersigned would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Clearfield and vicinity, to give him a call at his shop on Market St., nearly opposite Hartwick & Irwin's drug store, where he is prepared to make or repair anything in his line.

Orders entrusted to him will be executed with promptness, strength and neatness, and all work warranted as represented. I have now on hand a stock of extra french calf skins, superb gaiter tops, etc., that I will finish up at the lowest figures. June 15th, 1869. DANIEL CONNELLY.

NEW STORE AND SAW MILL, AT BALD HILLS, Clearfield county. The undersigned having opened a large and well selected stock of goods, at Bald Hills, Clearfield county, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Their stock embraces Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, ready made Clothing, and a general assortment of Notions, etc. They always keep on hand the best quality of Flour and a variety of Feed. All goods sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for approved country produce.

Having also erected a Steam Saw Mill, they are prepared to saw all kinds of lumber to order. Orders solicited and promptly filled. [Clearfield, Nov. 20, 1867. F. B. A. IRWIN.]

SOMETHING NEW IN ANSONVILLE, Clearfield county, Penn'a. The undersigned having erected, during the past summer, a large and commodious store room, is now engaged in filling it up with a new and select assortment of Fall and Winter goods, which he offers to the public at prices not set the times. His stock of Mens' and Boys' clothing is unusually extensive, and is offered to customers at from \$10 to \$20 for a whole suit. Flour, Salt and Groceries, of every kind, a complete assortment; Stoves and Stove-pipe, a heavy stock; Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps in great variety; Ladies' dress goods, furs, and other fancy goods, together with an endless assortment of notions too tedious to enumerate, always on hand and for sale very cheap. Prices as low as a van, and other goods in proportion. Now is the time to buy. Country produce of every kind, at the highest market prices, will be taken in exchange for goods; and even greenbacks will not be refused for any article in store. Examine my stock before you buy elsewhere. October 30, 1867. H. SWAN.

SQUARE TIMBER. E. A. IRVIN & Co., Being specially engaged in the business of buying and selling SQUARE TIMBER, would represent that they are now prepared to purchase timber, delivered at either Curwensville, Lock Haven or Marietta, or will take it at any of these points and sell on commission, making such advances as are necessary.

These engaged in getting out timber will find at our store in Curwensville, a very large stock of STAPLE GOODS, of all descriptions; ALSO, FLOUR, MEAT, RYE, OATS, CORN, and everything necessary for use of Lumbermen. Special inducements offered to those manufacturing Square Timber. E. A. IRVIN & CO. Curwensville, Jan. 12, 1870.

NEW LAMPS.—Perkins & House's Non-Explosive Lamp—a new article—just received and for sale by HARRY BIGLER & CO. THE CELEBRATED RICHARDSON BOOTS.—Light, Kip, \$5; French Kip, \$6; French calf, \$7; at C. KRATZER'S, March 6, '70.

## CURWENSVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. MERICAN HOUSE, Curwensville, Pa. Having taken charge of this well-known Hotel, the undersigned would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Travelers will find the accommodations equal to those of any other house in this section. Charges moderate. J. H. REED, Prop'r. Dec. 2, 1868—1y.

CLEARFIELD NURSERY.—ENCOURAGED having established a Nursery on the Pike, half way between Curwensville and Clearfield, has prepared to furnish all kinds of Fruit trees (Standard and dwarf), Evergreens, Shrubbery, Grape Vines, Gooseberry, Lawer Blackberry, Strawberry and Raspberry Vines, Also Siberian Crabtrees Quince and early Scapellato, Barb. Ac. Orders promptly attended to. Address Aug. 21, 1864. J. D. WRIGHT, Curwensville.

S. J. HAYS, SURGEON DENTIST, Office on Main Street, Curwensville, Penn'a. Will make professional visits—for the convenience of the public—commencing in April, 1869, as follows:—Lebanburg first Friday of every month; Ansonville, first Monday of every month; Lumber City, first Thursday of every month; spending two days in either place. All orders for work will be presented on the day of his arrival in each place. For Teeth extracted by the application of local anesthesia, comparatively without pain. All kinds of dental work guaranteed. N. B.—The public will please notice, that Dr. H., when not engaged in the above visits may be found in his office in Curwensville. [ap. 1-60-1y.]

NEW FOUNDRY in Curwensville. The undersigned having entered into a partnership in the FOUNDRY BUSINESS in Curwensville, would inform the public that they keep on hand, and will manufacture to order, Plows, Cultivators, THRESHING MACHINES, Stoves, etc., and every other description of articles generally made in a country foundry. Terms reasonable. Old metal taken in exchange for work. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Feb. 23, 70-1y. JAMES M. WELCH.

FALL OPENING! ARNOLD & HARTSHORN, Curwensville, Penn'a. Have just opened a large and most complete stock OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, BACON, SALT, &c. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED AS TO QUALITY AND PRICES. All kinds of Lumber and Produce taken in exchange for goods. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. ARNOLD & HARTSHORN. Curwensville, Sept. 22, 1869.